

# Provincial Library Taber Free Press

VOL. III, No. 30

TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1909.

\$1.50 YEARLY

## Doric Lodge, No. 31

A.F. & A.M., G.R.A.  
Meets Tuesday  
or before the full  
moon over McAskill  
Store, Railway St.  
Visiting brethren  
cordially welcome.  
J. T. STEPHENSON, W.M.  
E. C. MOE, Sec'y.



## TABER LODGE

No. 23  
Meets every Thursday Evening in  
Railway Street (over McAskill's  
store) at 8 o'clock.  
Visiting Brethren always welcome.  
S. ERVINE, N.G.  
H. F. MUNRO, R.S.

**H. G. Myers**  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR &  
Solicitor for the Eastern Townships Bank  
TABER, ALBERTA  
MONEY TO LOAN

**A. Hamman, M.D., C.M.**  
B.R.C.P. & S. (London) L.F.P.S. (Glasgow)  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
Successor to Dr. Lane  
Office hours: 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., & 4 to 6 p.m.  
Office over Drug Store, Phone No. 4.  
House: Dr. Lane's late residence. Phone No. 5.

**D. A. Taylor, M.D., C.M.**  
Specialist  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
Stafford Block, Lethbridge, Alta.  
Office hours: 9:30-12 a.m., 2-5  
p.m., 7-9 p.m.

**R. A. VanOrman**  
CONTRACTOR, BUILDER  
All work guaranteed at every stage.  
Estimates given on all classes of  
buildings.

**SHIELLS**  
HARDWARE  
STOVES AND  
GRANITEWARE

**V. BRUSH GRUBB**  
Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident  
Reeves Friction Engines.  
REAL ESTATE

**EDWARD ROYLES.**  
Late Organist, Christ's Church, Man-  
chester, England.  
Teacher of the piano and organ.  
Address: Box 122, Taber, Alberta.

## Sit On Any Lumber



position that is not  
difficult. Don't buy  
lumber until you know  
all about it.  
Right Way to Buy  
is to come down to a  
yard where you are  
sure of a square deal  
all around. If you  
come here that's what  
you'll get. As many  
number of people can  
tell you from experience.  
We don't calculate you  
are going to buy lum-  
ber once in your life-  
time, so we treat you  
in a manner that will  
bring you here when-  
ever you need more.

**Rogers-Cunningham**  
Lumber Co., Ltd.  
J. F. GLAYSHER, Local Agent

## Canadian Meat Inspection.

The Meat Inspection Service of the  
Department of Agriculture at Ottawa  
is carried on under the authority of  
the Meat and Canned Goods Act, a  
measure which received the Royal  
Assent at the prorogation of Par-  
liament in June, 1907, and came into  
operation on September 3rd, of that  
year.

Present-day sentiment in Europe  
and elsewhere, especially since the  
recent revelations in Chicago, is ar-  
rayed very strongly against the use  
as human food, of any meats save  
those duly inspected and certified by  
proper government authority.

It was in conformity with this sen-  
timent, and chiefly with the object of  
preserving our valuable export trade  
in bacon and similar products, that  
the Meat and Canned Goods Act was  
passed.

With the view of clearing up any  
misunderstanding which may exist in  
the public mind as to the exact nature  
of the legislation under which the  
present Meat Inspection Service is  
conducted, the following explanation  
is given:

Before the Meat and Canned Goods  
Act was introduced in the House of  
Commons by the Honourable Sydney  
Fisher, the Minister of Justice was  
asked for an opinion as to the power  
of the Federal Government with re-  
ference to Meat Inspection.

His reply was that while the  
powers undoubtedly warranted the  
Federal Government in undertaking  
the inspection of articles exported  
from the Dominion or from one  
Province to another, there was very  
grave doubt as to whether they would  
warrant a similar inspection of arti-  
cles the trade in which was confined  
within the boundaries of any one  
province.

This limitation was especially ap-  
plicable to meat inspection, a subject  
intimately associated with the public  
health, one of the matters which,  
since 1873, has been dealt with al-  
together by the Provincial authorities.

Provision is made either by the  
Municipal Act or by the Public  
Health Act of each province, and in  
some cases by both, for the establish-  
ment and carrying on of municipal  
meat inspection, and that this legis-  
lation, has, up till now, in too many  
cases, remained a dead letter, or at  
best, been very ineffectively enforced,  
is no fault of the Federal authorities.  
Further, a little consideration will,  
I think, demonstrate the utter impos-  
sibility of any Federal Department  
undertaking the supervision, in all its  
ramifications of the local meat trade,  
in every town and village throughout  
the Dominion.

On the other hand, under the provin-  
cial laws above mentioned, it is  
quite possible for municipalities to  
organize, at but little cost, a thor-  
oughly effective system of local meat  
inspection, the machinery being, in  
many cases, already provided, and  
the additional expenditure, therefore,  
comparatively small.

The awakening of the public con-  
science on the meat inspection ques-  
tion might reasonably be expected as  
a result of the adoption, by the  
Federal Government, of a policy of  
inspection of meats for export and  
interprovincial trade, and the agita-  
tion now making itself felt in many  
of the larger centers of population  
throughout the country is therefore  
not surprising.

I am satisfied that once the Cana-  
dian public has become seized of  
the situation they will insist upon  
the adoption, by the various munici-  
pal authorities throughout the  
country, of a much more thorough  
system of dealing with butchers and  
the meat trade generally than has  
hitherto been tolerated.

It does not appear to us that there  
is any need for or likelihood of con-

We are setting a fairly high  
standard, and all that is required is  
the municipal authorities to adopt,  
under the legislation now existing,  
provisions somewhat similar to ours.  
In the view of rendering unmark-  
etable, diseased or otherwise unsound  
meats, which, under present con-  
ditions, cannot enter establishments  
engaged in export or interprovincial  
trade.

The first and most important step  
in this direction will, it is needless  
to say, be the providing of public  
inspection methods similar to those  
required by the Meat and Can-  
ned Foods Act, especially as regards  
the admission either of live  
animals or their carcasses.

The sooner the private slaughter-  
house is abolished altogether, the  
better for all concerned, as most of  
the objectionable meats placed on the  
market emanate from these un-  
desirable and unsanitary places.

The trade in home-killed dressed  
meats will also, for similar reasons,  
gradually be wiped out of existence,  
and although the abolition of this  
form of meat disposal will probably  
cause some temporary dissatisfaction  
among farmers, matters will soon  
settle themselves and the profits to  
the producer will be in no way less-  
ened, although the livers and other  
at hitherto utilised by the house-  
hold will be no longer available.

The municipal abattoir is a modern  
concession and must come.  
There are many among us, not yet  
old, who can well recollect when the  
number of hospitals in Canada could  
not be counted on the fingers, and  
when a proposal to erect an institu-  
tion of this kind in a small town was  
regarded upon as indicating a cold form  
of insanity.

How many of these early  
institutions now possessing modern and  
up-to-date hospitals would be satis-  
fied to do without them?

The case will be found true of the  
abattoir, and if no other argument  
could be advanced in favor of the  
Meat and Canned Foods Act than  
the fact that it has aroused and is  
arousing public opinion on the great  
and important question of a sanitary  
meat supply, this would, in my opin-  
ion, fully justify its being placed on  
the statute books.

The following establishments,  
which are engaged in export or inter-  
provincial trade, are operated under  
the provisions of the Meat and  
Canned Foods Act, and all meats  
and meat food products from such  
establishments have undergone a  
careful and thorough inspection at  
the hands of the officers of this  
Branch of the Department of Agri-  
culture, and are marked with the  
Crown and the words "Canada  
Approved," together with the estab-  
lishment number.

| Number | Name                            | Address           |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1      | Fowler's Canadian Company       | Hamilton          |
| 2A     | Geo. Matthews' Company, Ltd.    | Hull, P.Q.        |
| 2B     | " "                             | Brantford         |
| 2C     | " "                             | Peterborough      |
| 3A     | The Davies Company, Ltd.        | Toronto           |
| 3B     | Davies Limited                  | Montreal          |
| 4C     | Davies Packing Company          | Harrison          |
| 5      | Laing Packing and Provision Co. | Montreal          |
| 6      | Park Blackwell Company          | Toronto           |
| 7      | Harris Abattoir Company         | Toronto           |
| 8      | D. S. Martin Company            | West Toronto      |
| 9      | Gunn Limited                    | Hamilton          |
| 10     | F. W. Pearson Company, Ltd.     | Hamilton          |
| 11     | Ingersoll Packing Company       | Ingersoll         |
| 12     | Wharfe Packing Company          | Stratford         |
| 13     | Collingwood Packing Company     | Collingwood       |
| 14     | Wm. Ryan Company                | Fergus            |
| 15     | H. Coleman                      | Kincardine        |
| 16     | J. V. Griffin Company           | Windsor           |
| 17     | " "                             | Edmonton          |
| 18     | " "                             | Winnipeg          |
| 19     | Gordon Ironsides & Pares        | Winnipeg          |
| 20     | Gallagher, Holmes & Lafrance    | " "               |
| 21     | Western Packing Company         | " "               |
| 22     | Montreal Union Abattoir Co.     | Montreal          |
| 23     | P. Burns Company                | Calgary, Alta.    |
| 24     | Wm. Clark                       | Montreal          |
| 25     | Montreal Abattoir Company       | " "               |
| 26     | N. K. Fairbanks Company         | " "               |
| 27     | Yogal Meat Company              | Strathcona, Alta. |
| 28     | Dominion Meat Company           | Calgary, Alta.    |

There are at present employed, in  
these establishments 68 veterinary  
inspectors, all of whom have received  
a special training in meat inspection,  
and have passed a searching examina-  
tion as to their qualifications.

There are also 11 lay inspectors  
whose duties comprise the supervi-

sion of the marking and shipments of  
goods.

The inspection conducted, in each  
of these establishments is as follows:  
All animals for slaughter are ex-  
amined by a veterinary inspector on  
the premises before they are allowed  
to enter the killing floor. All animals  
found to be diseased, or showing  
suspicions of any kind, are tagged  
and held back until the end of the  
day's kill, then they are slaughtered  
separately.

The inspector takes a thorough  
examination of the carcass and of all  
organs of every animal as it is killed.  
If these are found healthy, they are  
stamped with the Inspection Legend,  
the Crown and the words "Canada  
Approved", as also the establishment  
number.

Any meats found, in whole or in  
part, to be diseased, or from other  
causes unfit for food, are immediately  
marked with a "Condemed" tag.  
Any carcass, in regard to the con-  
dition of which there is cause of  
doubt, is marked "Held", and set  
apart for further examination, at the  
conclusion of which the inspector  
decides as to its disposition.

Condemed carcasses and organs,  
as also any meats which are at any  
time found to have undergone such  
deterioration as to unfit them for  
human food, are tanked with the  
non-edible products, under the per-  
sonal supervision of an inspector.

A summary of the reports of con-  
demnations made by our inspectors  
during the last fiscal year, shows a  
total of 9,308 carcasses, 280,591 por-  
tions, as also 353,212 pounds of  
meat, condemned as unfit for food.  
This should demonstrate effectually  
the necessity which actually exists  
for a thorough system of meat in-  
spection.

When it is remembered that these  
establishments, under inspection  
handle only animals of the best class  
procureable, the conditions which ex-  
ist in the ordinary private slaughter  
house, conducted without inspection  
or official supervision of any kind,  
may readily be imagined.

Boards of health and municipal  
authorities have been too long neg-  
lectful of the necessity for intelligent  
action in the matter of meat inspec-  
tion.

It is the duty of every man to see  
that his family, as well as himself,  
does not eat diseased or unwhole-  
some meat. In places where estab-  
lishments under Federal inspection  
do not exist, safety in this regard  
can be secured only by the establish-  
ment of a municipal abattoir con-  
ducted under the constant supervi-  
sion of a skilled professional inspector.

J. G. Rutherford  
Veterinary Director General and  
Live Stock Commissioner. Ottawa,  
August 28th, 1909.

## Sunday School Association Day

The Alberta Sunday School Con-  
vention in Edmonton last week,  
scored a great success. The attend-  
ance from outside points was about  
three hundred delegates. All were  
delighted with the program, and the  
effects of the gathering will reach  
almost every district of the Province.

The Alberta Sunday School Asso-  
ciation is asking every School in the  
province to observe "Association  
Day" on Sunday, Nov. 7, or as soon  
thereafter as possible. Programs for  
the day have been prepared, also  
offering envelopes, and may be ob-  
tained free of charge, from the Gen-  
eral Secretary, H. P. Kenney, Cal-  
gary.

The proceeds of this day will be  
used to extend the benefits of the  
Association to every School in the  
province. It is a worthy object and  
the Schools will do well to assist it  
with a liberal offering.

## EASTMAN KODAKS

### CATALOGUE PRICES

From - \$1.00  
To - \$35.00

The Alberta Drug & Stationery Co.

## MILLINERY.

We beg to call the attention of the Ladies of Taber  
and district, to our

## TABER MILLINERY PARLORS

On Main Street, East of the Palace Hotel.

Where are displayed the

Latest Styles in Autumn Millinery  
and Hats.

L. and J. McLeay,  
The Milliners, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

## TABER TRADING CO.

### WHAT YOU WANT WE HAVE

Full Stock in all Lines.

### Specials this week:

Preserving fruits:  
Prunes, \$1.50 per crate.  
Peaches, \$1.80 per crate.  
Last of the Season.

## Ogilvie's Royal Household

Best on the Market, \$3.50 per 100.

We have just opened fall shipment of Dry Goods.  
See our Dress Goods.

Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Hard-  
ware the usual Good Values.

Machinery Department:  
Wagons, Plows, Wheeled Rigs, &c.

## JOB PRINTING

Of every description

At the

Free Press Office







**Added Energy from FIG PILLS**  
 comes to those who take Fig Pills. Everybody needs them NOW, because they build up the system, inspire you with new interest in life, and destroy the blues. A box or two will work wonders on the run-down system. Get a box to-day, 25c a box, or five boxes for \$1.00. For sale at the Alberta Drug and Stationery Co.

## Lots For Sale.

### VALUE THEM YOURSELF.

The undersigned, offers for sale, under tender, Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, and 14, block 17, in the Town of Taber.

Tenders will be received at the address given below, at any time up to the 14th of November next.

Parties tendering must state what price they are willing to pay for the lot they choose, enclosing \$5 express or post-office order as a guarantee of good faith, which will be forfeited for non-fulfillment of tender, if accepted. Terms of sale, one fourth cash, balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months, at 5% interest.

Owner, or his agent will be at the Union Hotel, Taber, on date following the one above mentioned, at 10 a.m., to make the transfers of property, and to refund advances to unsuccessful bidders. If there are equal tenders, the one first received will be first considered.

Highest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

This property is near the station. See map of Taber.

Bid on each lot what you think it is worth, your money will be returned if your offer is refused.

Farmers or workmen in the district would do well to look into this proposition.

H. Hassard,  
 Josephsburg,  
 Alberta.

## Marriages.

**ELLIOT KINCADIE**—At Taber, on the 1st inst., by Rev. J. R. Munro, B.D., Mr. Friends Elliot and Miss Mannie E. daughter of Mr. W. E. Kincadie, both of Taber.

**NATIE HUMES**—At Taber, on the 15th inst., by Rev. J. R. Munro, B.D., Alexander Henderson Nairn, of Diamond City, and Elizabeth Humes, daughter of Mr. William Humes, Taber.

## Taber Free Press

Advertising Rates on Application  
 Subscription \$1.50 yearly, in advance

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1910.

From the accounts being published in some papers it would appear that the real issue of the Dry Farming Congress, recently held in Billings, Montana, was being entirely lost sight of. There seems to be a tendency to speak of the affair as though it had been gotten up for the special purpose of proving a place where a sort of "boosting" contest could be carried on, the various contestants having exhibits of agricultural products from their respective districts, etc., to back up their statements, veracities or otherwise.

We are happy to hear from some of those who attended, that the Congress was actually what it purported to be, a gathering of practical farmers from all quarters of the globe to hear, discuss, and exchange views, etc., upon all the phases of Dry Farming, as carried on in those parts of the world where the rainfall is less than 20 inches per annum.

Any farmer desiring to become a member of the Dry Farming Congress, may do so by remitting one dollar to John F. Burns, Esq., Secretary, Dry Farming Congress, Billings, Montana, and his name will be placed on the roll, and he will receive a full report of the Congress including all speeches, reports, addresses, etc.

Lethbridge, in matters pertaining to educational facilities, has for many years held to one idea consistently, to have the very best at the time, and to-day the scholastic institutions are things to be proud of.

The Lethbridge section of the Dry Farming Congress, in matters pertaining to educational facilities, has for many years held to one idea consistently, to have the very best at the time, and to-day the scholastic institutions are things to be proud of.

much to be thankful for, for they will leave school equipped with, at least, broader ideas and knowledge of the land they live in, than those employed at present by some of their seniors on the Board of Trade, whose delegates, at the recent Dry Farming Congress, were calmly distributing, with other matters, a map purporting to show the Lethbridge District and surrounding country, one which on the position showing the railway from Lethbridge to Medicine Hat, showed every siding and station on the line indicated these two points, with the exception of Taber. This, of course, being a map of the country, called "The Lethbridge District," and it is a crack at about ninety feet, and of Aubinville, another home going, were proudly blazoned on the map and with nothing to inform me that they were at least, at least, the equals of Grassy Lake. But no Taber, No! No Taber. Lethbridge people have made money out of lots in Taber, the land around Taber, and the coal mines of the Taber district, but today to them there is no Taber. Yet you know that if the Taber exhibit had been entered the competitors, the prizes it would have taken would have awarded the list of those taken by Lethbridge, Carleton and Macleod to such a degree that Alberta would have been first in the grate exhibits. Yes, no, no, no, and this is how it would have appeared in the columns of the Lethbridge papers.

**LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT SWEEPS THE BOARD AT DRY FARMING CONGRESS.**

Medicine Hat and Taber exhibits also very good.

## The Nox Tasteless Liquor, Drug and Tobacco Cure

We have yet to hear of one failure to cure where a fair trial has been given. Can be given without the person knowing it. Is harmless and absolutely without taste. Mother, sister or wife, you would be doing a great work by giving this remedy to some members of your family. We will mail a full month's treatment for five dollars. The Sobel Drug Co., St. Catherine's, Ont. For sale at the Alberta Drug Store, 17-18

Messrs. G. C. Miller, Town Clerk, S. Ervine and G. W. Quibell, delegates to the Dry Farming Congress at Billings, Montana, returned last Sunday. They report the congress a great success and themselves particularly pleased at the amount of interest taken in the Taber exhibit. They were able to do good work on behalf of the Taber district, placing their pamphlets, etc., to the best advantage.

Mr. Nowendorn, traveling manager of the Citizens' Life Insurance Co., visited the Co's local office, this week.

It is understood that Mr. Henry Hobson, of the Royal Hotel, will probably be a candidate for a councillor's seat at the forthcoming municipal elections.

## NOTICE

### A Voters' List for the Municipality

Election for 1909 and 1910 is now open for inspection at the Secretary's office.

GEO. C. MILLAR,

Secretary-Treasurer

**Lions and Landers.**  
 Lion tamer frequently perform themselves with landers. There is, it is said, no record of a lion ever having attacked a trainer who had taken the precaution of using this perfume.

**India.**  
 Alexander's division of India, 228 B.C., is the first landmark of Indian history.

**Best Lighted Street.**  
 The best lighted street in the world is the Avenue of the Stars in London, it is illuminated by three rows of electric lights, separated by two rows of ornamental trees.

**Birds and Bees.**  
 Do not give your bird any fruit that is likely to attract bees to the cage or you may lose a valuable pet.

**A Curious Shrine.**  
 One of the most curious shrines in Europe is that of St. Guire, near Fieschi, in Italy. A tiny picture, supposed to be of the twelfth century, standing on a rock in the bay and at night lit up by the waves.

**War Males.**  
 In ancient German war the fray was aided and increased by the screams and shrieks of war maidens.

**The Water Buffalo.**  
 Undoubtedly the best milk producing animal in China is the water buffalo. Although this animal is used primarily for farm purposes, yet it is raised to a limited extent, the milk being used for food.

**Roe Herring.**  
 An average net pulled roe herring contains twelve eggs.

**A Hornet's Sting.**  
 The pain produced by a hornet's sting is caused by a poison injected into the wound, and is instantaneous. It is the effect as to cause the attack of the insect to resemble a violent nose-ache.

**An English Criminal Law.**  
 It is a curious point in English criminal law that to constitute murder the death of the victim must take place within a year and a day from the time of the offense.

**The Irrawaddy River.**  
 One of the most difficult rivers in navigating the Irrawaddy river and its various tributaries is the Irrawaddy river. During the flood season the waters are heavily charged with silt, causing it to be difficult to navigate with almost incredible rapidity.

**Shelack.**  
 Shelack was for many pliable and well adapted more easily if a small amount of gum camphor be added to it.

**The Corozo Tree.**  
 The corozo tree abounds throughout the Mexican state of Toluca, being most abundant in the virgin forests, as it requires shade and humidity to develop favorably.

**Phosphorol—The Electric Restorer for Lost Manhood**

Restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension. Restores vision and vitality. Promotes decay and all sectional weakness averted at once. Phosphorol will make you a new man. Price \$3.00 a box, or two for \$5.00. Mailed to any address on receipt of the money. The Sobel Drug Co., St. Catherine's, Ont. For sale by Alberta Drug Store, 17-18

## THE INDIANS PAID.

What the White Man Charged Them For Killing One Donkey.

In "Reminiscences of Old Times in Tennessee" a story is told of the good faith and honor of a party of Chickasaw Indians. When the white men told them that they shot a donkey, mistaking the creature for a wild animal. They said the hide, and it finally came to the hands of John Barnes in Lipton.

When the Chickasaws returned to the nation of Lipton for their annual hunt the next fall Barnes invited them to a shooting match, the prize to be the skin of a very rare animal.

Thirty hares appeared at the contest and one of them won the prize. When he saw the skin he turned it over and said: "Ha, ha! Me kill him. Me shoot him. See!" And he pulled to the fatal bullet hole.

Then Barnes told them that they had killed a donkey, a very useful animal, but he was sure that they had done it by mistake, believing it to be a wild animal.

The Indians listened attentively to the white man's words and then they all sat down and talked. Finally they separated, each having given to the white man his share of the prize money, including him and leading him to the spot where the skin of the white man's horse, in the midst of them. Then one of the Indians spoke:

"We sorry we kill donkey. We think he belong to the white man. We think we in error. We think him wild. We sorry. Now we pay. We take no white man's horse, none, nothing of white man's horse. We think him wild. We think he all 'Take pay.' And he no belong to the long line of ponies, but by their owners."

"White man say," returned the Indian, "take pony."

The honor of the red coat was not injured by the white man's act, for he recorded in their shame, they took from the Chickasaws thirty-five ponies to pay for the accidental killing of one donkey.

## AN AFRICAN RAILWAY.

The Way It Was Described by an Educated African.

C. J. Phillips, business agent of the Church Missionary Society, throws light upon the workings of the railway from the point of view of the native, in which a native member of the Society's committee to society gives a description of the railway.

"I have seen the railway from the point of view of the native. The railway is a great thing. It has brought the people of the country together and has made it possible for them to travel from one place to another. It has also made it possible for them to trade with one another. It has made the country more united and more prosperous."

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## TABER TOWN COUNCIL

A regular meeting of the Taber Town Council was held in the council chamber on Monday evening, Nov. 1, Mayor D. Ugl is in the chair, all the councillors present. A large amount of business was gone through.

The secretary was instructed to pay installment now due on half section 9-18, 10-16 purchased some time ago by the town; also to pay \$1000.00 to filling of school account.

Following accounts were ordered paid:

Alberta Drug Co. \$29.25  
 Taber Trading Co. \$6.50  
 Refinance Trading Co. \$20.70

Following accounts were presented and referred to Finance Committee:

H. P. Munro \$10.00  
 Edmonton Bulletin \$8.00  
 Great West Coal Co. \$11.10  
 Lethbridge Pub. Co. \$28.00

Councillor Beck's report on survey made by Mr. Reynolds for sidewalk grade was ordered to be laid on the table.

On the presentation of a petition from the rate payers asking that something be done towards obtaining better lighting system, it was explained that the Canada West Coal Co. through Mr. Kidd, had given assurance of having the meters tested; the petition was ordered to be laid on the table in the meantime.

Plans of subdivision of Block 23 were submitted and passed.

The matter of the appointment of a night constable was taken up, and finally left in the hands of the License and Police Committee to call for applications for the position, and report at the next meeting.

Tenders for the installation of the waterworks system were opened and the lowest tenders were as follows: for supplying material according to specification "A," The Canada Iron Corporation, Ltd., Montreal \$24,860.40.

Valley, Hendricks, etc., as specified in "B," The London Foundry Co., London, Ont. \$22,000.00.

Contract for labor, as specified in "D," A. P. Burns, Medicine Hat, Alta. \$15,757.00.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Free Press, Taber.

Dear Sir:—Kindly allow me space in your paper for a few words with reference to the Taber Cemetery.

I would not have the public think that I wish to bring the honor of Taber to disrepute, but surely it is time for someone to speak out about the cemetery of a fence around that burial place.

I attended a funeral to that so-called cemetery last Monday evening, and on our arrival there, after we had reached the place, we found the ground to be a level of a fence around that burial place.

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## Coyote Proof Sheep Fencing.

One of the most encouraging signs of a tendency towards more diversified methods in the agriculture of the Middle West, and more particularly in those sections where noxious weeds are becoming a serious menace to successful crop growing, is the awakening interest in sheep breeding.

Reasons for this are easily seen; unlike some other branches of live stock husbandry, there has for many years been little fluctuation in the prevailing high market values for mutton sheep. A flock of sheep call for practically no increase of labor on the farm—a most important factor in these days. Sheep may be marketed almost any season in the year, at good prices, in small numbers—less than our lots, and with little trouble. There is a good local demand for mutton in every town. Sheep and lambs can be killed and utilised on the farmer's own table more conveniently than any other class of fresh meats.

As farm scavengers, sheep surpass all other kinds of stock, and can be profitably utilised in cleaning dry-washed alfalfa, as they will eat with avidity almost every species of noxious weed with which our prairie lands are becoming cumbered.

The few breeders of pure bred sheep who have persevered through all these years of little appreciation, now report greatly increased demand, and are taking courage, feeling that at last their favorite hobby is coming to its own.

The one thing that prevents hundreds of farmers in Manitoba, Eastern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta from immediately establishing small breeding flocks, is the Coyote.

How can sheep be protected from the ravages of this pestiferous sneak thief of the prairies is the deterring question.

Empire has recently been visited by George H. Greig, Western Representative of the Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion Government, as to how best such protection may be provided at reasonable expense.

Nearly all experienced sheep men agree that any of the ordinary woven wire fence now on the market, if properly erected, will suffice to keep sheep in and coyotes out. The most satisfactory fence, when cost is considered, is a strip of the regular fencing about 30 inches high, placed close to the ground on posts from 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart, with one or two strands of barbed wire stretched across at intervals of 8 or 10 inches. Such a fence, if properly built, can be made to last for years, and is an improvement on the woven strip fence the Coyotes in great numbers, and having been for all classes of farm stock. Horses are not so fond of it, and never injured by being worn when used as described, as long as it is kept tight. The use of it above the woven wire prevents stock reaching over and leaning down the top of the woven fence and, further, the barbed wire helps to save the woven fence from being crushed down in the spring of the year. The weight of crushed snow drifts, the barbed wire in most cases cutting its way through the drifts.

Good woven wire fencing, from 25 to 30 inches high, suitable for sheep, can be got at from 40 to 50 cents per foot, and on most farms there is plenty of barbed wire to complete the job.

Permanently fine fences built as above described help toward clean farming by preventing stock wandering about and indiscriminately scattering weed seeds, encourage seeding down to grasses and clovers, and make possible the pasturing of such lands, cheaper in many divisions, fences would suffice to hold sheep on temporary pastures, rups or flocks.

As already said, sheep eat readily most weeds, but they are particularly fond of the perennial sow thistle, which has now got such a hold on parts of the Red River Valley. Seeding down land infested with this pest and pasturing it with sheep, would enable the farmers to get their land under control more thoroughly and with less outlay than probably any other plan.

Yours respectfully,  
 A. McCOMBE  
 Sundial, 13th, Oct. 1909.

## Advertise

IN THE

## Taber Free Press

## Dissolution of Partnership.

We hereby give notice that the partnership, heretofore existing between the undersigned, as proprietors and landlords of the Taber Hotel, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The property remaining in the name of A. Doyle.

Dated at Taber, Province of Alberta, this 5th day of October, 1909.  
 Signol, A. Doyle,  
 J. Carroll.

## Church Services.

St. Theodore Church.—Morning Prayer, 11 a.m.; Sunday School, 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer, 7.30 p.m.; Holy Communion, 11 a.m. first Sunday in each month and 8.30 a.m. on third Sunday in the month.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Sunday school at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sacrament meeting at 3 p.m. Sunday evening service at 8 p.m.—Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Primary Association every Saturday at 3 p.m.

Knox Church—Morning Service, 11 a.m.; Bible Class and Sunday School, 2.30 p.m.; Bible Class, 3.30 p.m.; Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.; Wednesday C.E. Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.



Current accounts opened and a general business conducted  
Taber, Alta. W. H. LEOCK, Agent.







LIMITED